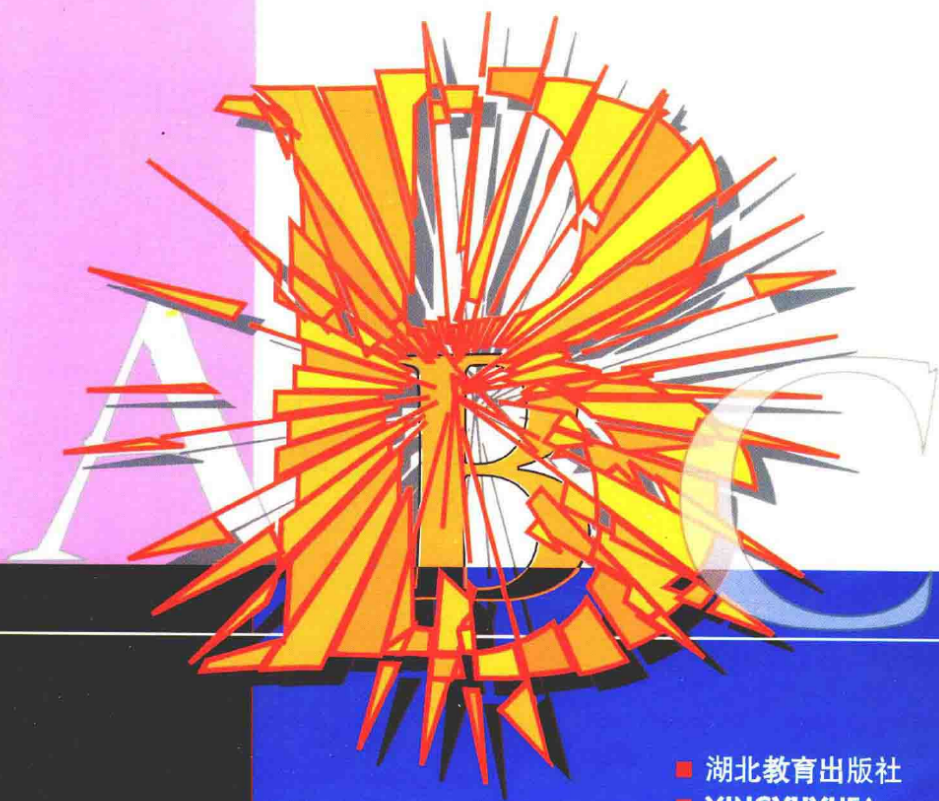




高二年级  
全一册

# 英语语法 单元练

主编：卢汉梅

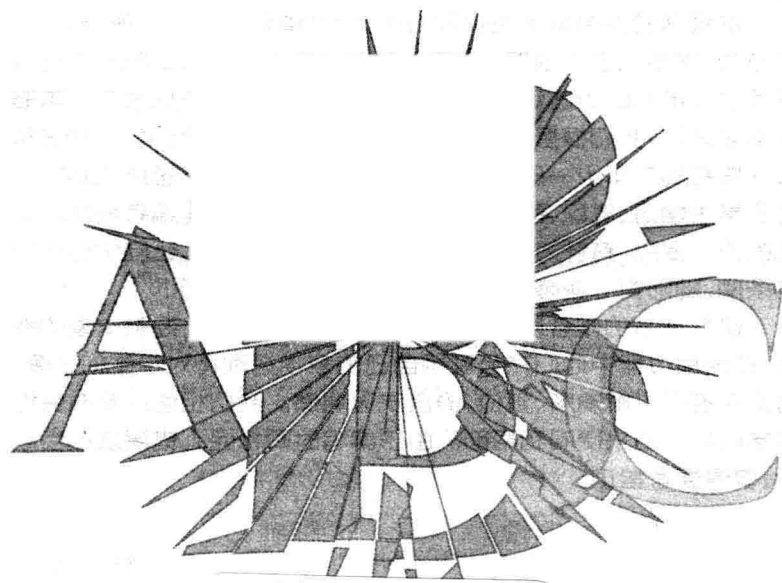


■ 湖北教育出版社  
■ YINGYUYUFA  
■ DANYUANLIAN

# 英语语法 单元练

高二年级  
全一册

主编: 卢汉梅  
编写: 郭念妩 刘少卿 龚国珍  
杨冬梅 袁伟 吴菲



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## 编写说明

随着国际交流的日益发展扩大,英语作为一种语言的交际功能越来越凸现出来,近年来对英语教材的修改及英语教学的改革都是为了使学生更好地学习语言技能,增强语言交际能力,而不仅仅是学习一门语言知识。但是,这一切并不意味着学习一门外语时,语法知识无关紧要。由于我国的国情和客观条件有限,绝大多数学生在学习英语时没有合适的语言环境。学好基本语法知识则有利于学习语言技能,使语言交际更规范,更容易达到所预期的效果。基于这种认识,我们编写了这套《英语语法单元练》,从初一到高三,每个年级为一册,共六册,旨在帮助中学生更好地掌握并运用英语交际的技能。

这套丛书以讲解语法规则为主。每个单元包括三个部分。第一部分为“本单元语法项目”。第二部分为“语法精讲”,此部分详尽地讲解了本单元的语法现象及要点。为避免同一语法现象在一本书里重复讲解,我们根据教材中语法侧重点的不同进行编写。初三年级一册和高三年级一册对所学过的语法项目进行了总结、归纳,以利于学生学习、复习、备考。第三部分为“语法精练”。编者根据各单元的语法要点,有针对性地设计了一些语法练习题,让同学们对语法条例、规则有一些感性认识,继而能做到熟能生巧。

这套丛书的作者均为长期从事中学英语教学、经验丰富的教师。在编写过程中他们充分利用自己的教学经验和对学生的了解,对重点难点讲解清晰、到位,语言浅显易懂。我们相信这套书会给同学们学习带来便利和帮助。由于编写时间仓促,错误或不当之处,敬请读者指正。

编者

2002年8月

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### 一、本单元语法项目

#### 复习宾语从句

### 二、语法精讲

1. 宾语从句的功能是在句子中做宾语,它一般分为四类。

1) 由 that 引起的宾语从句(有时 that 可以省略)。

I considered (that) [the park was good value for the money.]

我认为那公园很值得一看。

He said (that) [the hotel was only 15 kilometers from the coast.]

他说那家旅馆离海岸有 15 公里的路程。

2) 由连接代词或副词(who, whom, which, where, when, what, how...)引起的宾语从句。

Can you tell me which film is the most welcome?

你能告诉我哪部电影最受欢迎吗?

He fails to see what kind of show they are putting on.

他看不出他们玩的是什么把戏。

3) 由 whether 或 if 引起的宾语从句。

I wonder if [I could use your telephone card now.]

我不知现在我是否能用一下你的电话卡。

I don't know whether [you have sent him an E-mail telling him the news.]

我不知道你是否给他发过电子邮件,告诉他这个消息。

4) 由关系代词(what, whatever, whoever, whomever, whichever...)引起的宾语从句。

I will try to make up [what I have missed.]

我将把我缺掉的补起来。

I would write a letter of thanks to [whoever had helped me.]

凡是帮助过我的,我都要写信去感谢。

## 2. 宾语从句的其他的用法。

- 1) 在某些句型中,特别是带复合宾语的句子中,由 that 引起的从句常常移到后面去,前面用 it 做形式宾语。

We all feel it necessary [that we must note the production date when shopping in the supermarket.]

我们都觉得在超市买东西的时候有必要注意生产日期。

(在此句中, it 等于 that we must...)

They all thought it a pity that the conference had been put off.

会议推迟了,他们都觉得遗憾。

(在此句中, it 等于 that the conference...)

- 2) 从句放在介词的后面做介词宾语。

Did she say anything about how the work was to be done?

关于工作怎样做,她说过什么没有?

This reminded me of what he had once told us.

这使我想起了他曾经跟我说过的话。

- 3) 某些做表语的形容词,如 sure, happy, glad, certain 等词之后也可以带宾语从句。

I am glad you will come back from America next week.

我很高兴下周你能从美国回来。

We are sure the Chinese football team will win the Korean team in this world cup.

我们确信在这次世界杯比赛中中国足球队会赢朝鲜队。

## 3. 使用宾语从句的几点要求:

- 1) 注意主句和从句的时态要一致。即:

A. 当主句动词为过去时的时候,从句的动词必须是过去时的某种时态。

I knew our organizer had been to Disneyland before.

我知道组织者以前去过迪斯尼。

The policeman asked who was riding the bicycle.

警察问谁在骑自行车。

但是,当从句的动词是表示客观存在的事实时,主句和从句的时态可以不

一致。

He said that light travels faster than sound.

他说光的速度比声音快。

B. 当主句动词为现在时的时候,从句的动词时态比较灵活,可根据各种情况用各种时态。

Do you know when and where the first Disneyland was built?

你知道第一个迪斯尼乐园建立在何时何地?

I hope I can win a big prize in the sports lottery.

我希望我能在体育彩票中中大奖。

2) 注意宾语从句的句子顺序。即:宾语从句应用陈述句语序。

Please tell me how much does it cost to visit Disneyland. (误)

请告诉我参观迪斯尼乐园要花多少钱。

Please tell me how much it costs to visit Disneyland. (正)

3) 如果动词后面跟有两个 that 引起的宾语从句,第二个 that 不能省。

The letter says (that) he will be able to overcome the difficulties and that he is sure of success.

信上说他能克服各种困难,并对胜利充满了信心。

4) 连词 that 一般可以省略,但是在一些很正式动词后面,尤其是在笔语中,还是不省为好。

I don't doubt that he is honest to everyone.

我相信他对任何人都是诚实的。

She replies that she is leaving for America on the 15th.

她回答说她 15 号去美国。

### 三、语法精练

#### I. 单项选择。

1. The photographs taken in space show you \_\_\_\_\_.

A. what does our earth look like

B. what our earth looks like

C. how does our earth look like

D. how our earth looks like



2. —What do you usually do in your spare time?  
—I read \_\_\_\_\_ I like.  
A. all what      B. all which      C. whatever      D. whichever
3. Whether this is a good method depends on \_\_\_\_\_ you look at it.  
A. what      B. whom      C. how      D. that
4. Free movie ticket will be sent to \_\_\_\_\_ comes first.  
A. whoever      B. who      C. whomever      D. whom
5. We are surprised \_\_\_\_\_ he lost the game.  
A. at that      B. that      C. for that      D. to that
6. He came back to the classroom to see \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ anything in it.  
A. that, had forgotten      B. if, has forgotten  
C. if, had left      D. whether, had forgotten
7. I have to make \_\_\_\_\_ he told a lie.  
A. that clear      B. it clear that      C. it quite clear      D. this clear that
8. The teacher told us the sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east and \_\_\_\_\_ in the west.  
A. rises, sets      B. rose, set  
C. rises, set      D. rose, sets
9. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ they will do with this old computer.  
A. how      B. that      C. what      D. where
10. They haven't decided \_\_\_\_\_ they come to China or not next year.  
A. if      B. that      C. whether      D. when

## II. 用所给动词的正确时态填空。

1. I don't think he will come (come) to the conference tomorrow.
2. We didn't expect the boy had gone (go) abroad already.
3. I believed our life will be (be) better and better in the future.
4. I knew that the earth was (go) round the sun.
5. I was sure he will do (have) his work done on time.
6. I noticed all the students were listening (listen) to the teacher attentively.
7. They discovered all the tickets were sold (sell) out and they were very disappointed.
8. Many English students thought it was (be) important to read (read) English in the morning.

9. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the famous city with you before.

10. —Look, the ground is covered with snow.

—Yes, I think it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) all the night.

### III. 根据汉语完成句子。

1. I don't think there is nothing of interest (没有什么有趣的东西) in your book.

2. She will never tell me where she lives and how she makes a living (她住在哪里, 怎样生活).

3. He found people had gone back to the 19th century (人们回到了十九世纪).

4. We are sure he will be well-known as a scientist before long (不久他会成为一位有名的科学家).

5. I don't believe that he will do such a thing (不相信他会干这种事情).

6. Can you imagine what Disneyland looks like (迪斯尼看上去像什么样呢)?

7. Who knows how long it takes (花多长时间) to look around the park?

8. The visitors asked if all the works were not allowed to have beards (是不是所有的工作人员不准蓄胡须).

9. Can you tell me how much it costs to visit the Disneyland (参观迪斯尼要多少钱)?

10. You will find it is very interest to go inside the spaceship (进入太空船是非常有趣的).

## Unit 2

# No smoking, please!

### 一、本单元语法项目

#### 名词性从句做宾语和表语

### 二、语法精讲

#### 1. 名词性从句做宾语。

名词性从句在句中做及物动词宾语或介词宾语的时候,我们称它为宾语从句(宾语从句的具体用法请参看 Unit 1 的语法精讲)。

They think that this will help them kick their smoking habit.

他们认为这会有助于他们改掉抽烟的习惯。

We don't quite understand why more women smoke than men in Britain.

我们不太明白为什么在英国女的抽烟比男的多。

We must make it clear to them that giving up smoking is good to everyone.

我们必须让他们弄清楚戒烟对大家都有好处。

You can read whatever you like in our library.

在我们图书室里你可以读到你喜欢的东西。

#### 2. 名词性从句做表语。

名词性从句在句中做表语,位于主句中的系动词之后,我们称它为表语从句。

##### 1) 由 that 引导的表语从句(that 起连接作用,无任何意思)

My idea is that we should stick to our original plan.

我的意思是我们应该按原来的计划办事。

What's troubling me is that I don't have much experience in this kind of work.

让我感到苦恼的是在这项工作中我没有足够的经验。

##### 2) 由连接代词或副词引起的表语从句:

The difficulty is because the tobacco companies want to remain in business.  
困难是因为烟草公司想继续营业。

That's why we decided to put the discussion off.

那就是我们为什么推迟讨论的原因。

The most important is who will be in charge of this project.

最重要的是谁负责这项工程。

That is where I lived ten years ago.

那就是我十年前住过的地方。

The question is whether this book on the radio is worth reading.

问题是这本关于无线电的书是否值得一读。

(注意本句中的 whether 不能用 if 替换, if 不能引导表语从句)

3) 由关系代词 what 引起的表语从句:

Asia is no longer what it used to be.

亚洲不再是以前的那个样子了。

This is what we are firmly against.

这就是我们坚决反对的东西。

4) look, seem, appear 等词后面也可以跟表语从句:

It looks as if we should have to do the work ourselves.

看上去好像我们得自己做这工作。

It seemed as though she didn't have a friend in the world.

在这世界上她似乎没有什么朋友。

### 三、语法精练

#### I. 单项选择。

1. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ to watch this football match.  
A. how long it was taken                      B. how long it had taken  
C. how much time did it take                D. how much time it was taken
2. We all went there to see \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what the matter was                      B. what was the matter  
C. what wrong was                            D. what was the wrong
3. This reminded me \_\_\_\_\_ he had once told us.

A. to that      B. of that      C. to what      D. of what

4. — \_\_\_\_\_ you did?

—No, in fact I didn't need to.

A. Is that what      B. Is what that

C. What is that      D. Is that that

5. Please give this present to \_\_\_\_\_ you like.

A. whom      B. whoever      C. who      D. whose

6. The problem is \_\_\_\_\_ we have enough time to deal with it.

A. if      B. whether      C. as if      D. as though

7. We must make it a rule \_\_\_\_\_ we leave things where we can find them easily.

A. when      B. that      C. which      D. how

8. The teacher told us that light \_\_\_\_\_ faster than sound.

A. travels      B. travelled      C. is travelling      D. has travelled

9. This is \_\_\_\_\_ the city lay ten years ago.

A. which      B. what      C. where      D. when

10. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ he will give me a chance.

A. whether or not      B. if or not  
C. whether and not      D. if and not

## II. 改错。

1. Please eat whichever one you like and leave the others for who comes in late.  
A                      B                      C                      D

2. He said that I worked hard at it and I could do it well.  
A                      B                      C                      D

3. You can go and get your book. It's there you left it.  
A                      B                      C                      D

4. I think it known to all whether a foreign teacher is working in our school.  
A                      B                      C                      D

5. Could you tell me that the earth went around the sun?  
A                      B                      C                      D

6. No one will be sure how man will look like.  
A                      B                      C                      D

7. The problem with tobacco is that whether it contains a drug called nicotine.  
A                      B                      C                      D

8. He remarked with admiration it was such a lovely day.

A B C D

9. The monitor suggested that we could go for a picnic on Sunday.

A B C D

10. We are surprised at that the Chinese team lost the game again.

A B C D

### III. 根据汉语完成句子。

1. The trouble is that many smokers wouldn't like to give up smoking (很多吸烟的人不愿意戒烟).

2. Bill said he wouldn't like to share a room with a smoker (他不愿意和一个烟鬼共用一个房间).

3. That is why he is made up his mind to stop smoking (他为什么下决心戒烟的原因).

4. What the tobacco companies worry about is how to persuade more people to start smoking (怎样说服更多的人开始抽烟).

5. —Would you mind that I paste a notice on the wall (我在墙上张贴一张布告)?  
—Certainly not, go ahead.

6. I wonder whether it makes some difference (是否有区别) that you smoke good cigarettes or bad cigarettes.

7. It seems to me that (在我看来) he is unfit for the office.

8. I think that this is very important that (这非常重要的) we must get more people to do the work.

9. She often thinks of how she can do more (考虑怎样做得更多) for her motherland.

10. That is what the Party wants us to do (党要我们所做的一切).

# Unit 3

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## Body language

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### 一、本单元语法项目

#### 动词不定式

### 二、语法精讲

不定式是由“to + 动词原形”构成,其否定形式是“not to do”,不定式是动词的一种形式,它具有动词的特性,它可以有自己的宾语,可以被状语修饰。不定式可以带宾语或状语构成不定式短语。

不定式(短语)在句中可以做主语,表语,宾语,宾语补语,定语和状语。

#### 1. 做主语。

To smoke is a bad habit for the young people.

吸烟对年轻人来说是一个坏习惯。

To learn the customs of your foreign friends is necessary.

了解外国朋友的风俗习惯是有必要的。

不定式短语做主语时,往往放在谓语之后,用 it 做形式主语。

It's a great honour for me to be present at the conference.

参加这次大会我感到很荣幸。

It's bad manners to talk with your mouth full.

吃饭的时候同别人谈话是不礼貌的。

#### 2. 做表语。

The most important thing at present is to improve your ability of hearing and speaking English.

目前最重要的是提高你们听说英语的能力。

My job is to help the patients in the hospital.

我的工作是在医院帮助病人。

### 3. 做宾语。

I want to learn some body language.

我想学习一点身势语。

I remembered to have given this letter to you.

我记得我已将信给了你。

不定式短语做宾语时,如果还带有宾语补语,往往把不定式宾语放在宾语补语之后,而用 it 做形式宾语。

I find it interesting to work with him.

我发现和他一起工作很有趣。

We all think it necessary to keep a certain distance away from him.

我们都认为和他保持一定的距离很有必要。

### 4. 做宾语补语。

Body language helps you to communicate with foreign people.

身势语有助于你同外国人交际。

We often hear the girl sing the song in the classroom.

我们经常听到那个女孩在教室里唱歌。

**注意** 在 see, feel, hear, listen to, look at, notice, watch, have, make, let 等动词后的宾语补语中,不定式不带 to。但是如果这些词变成被动结构的时候,就必须带 to。

The girl is often heard to sing the song in the classroom.

我们经常听到那个女孩在教室里唱歌。

The old man was made to leave his home for his rude son.

因为他粗暴的儿子,那位老人被迫离开了他的家。

### 5. 做定语(不定式做定语通常放在所修饰的词后面)。

Children, I have something important to tell you.

孩子们,我有一些重要的事要告诉你们。

I am very busy now, I have some letters to write.

我现在很忙,我有一些信要写。

**注意** 做定语的不定式如果是不及物动词,或者不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式动作的地点,工具,不定式后面须有相应的介词。

They did very well; there were nothing to worry about.



他们干得很好,没有什么着急的。

The man was looking for a room to live in.

那个人正在找一间能够住的房子。

## 6. 做状语。

People shake their heads to show disagreement. (目的)

人们摇头以表示不同意。

We were very excited to hear the good news. (原因)

听到那条好消息我们都很激动。

He hurried to the school to find nobody there. (结果)

他匆匆忙忙赶到学校,结果发现那里没有一个人。

## 7. 不定式的其他用法。

- 1) 不定式与疑问词 who, which, when, where, how, what 等连用,在句中起名词作用,可充当主语,表语,宾语等。

How to solve the problem is very important for us.

怎样解决那个问题对我们是非常重要的。

I don't know what to do next.

我不知道下一步干什么。

My question is when to start tomorrow.

我的问题是明天什么时候出发。

- 2) 不定式和 enough 连用。

The room is big enough to hold 200 people.

这房子很大,足够容纳 200 个人。

- 3) 用于 too + 形容词或副词 + 不定式。

I was too tired to do the work for you.

我太累了以致不能为你干这项工作。

- 4) 不定式用在表语形容词的后面。

I am sorry to have given you too much trouble.

很对不起给你带来了这么多的麻烦。

- 5) 在 so...as(to) 这种结构中也可以用不定式做状语。

Be so kind as to drop in some time when you are free.

什么时候有空希望来我们家玩。

- 6) 有时不定式可以用来说明说话人的态度,对整个句子进行解释。